The PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

Volume VIII. SATURDAY, February 21, 1795. Number 4

Printed by JOHN SCULL, *in Front-Street next door to the corner of Market-Street.*

WILLIAM SEMPLE,

In the Stone House, Second street,
HAS just received a general assortment of Groceries, Hats, Books, Stationary, &c. which he will sell on the lowest terms for cash or approved of country produce.

And as he has waited with uncommon patience for those who have been long indebted to him, he now gives notice, that unless they come and pay up their accounts before the middle of March next, he will be under the disagreeable necessity of putting them into other hands so as to enforce a collection.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 12, 1795.

N. B. Those indebted to Andrew Watson and Co. and who do not settle with Andrew Watson or William Semple before the above mentioned time, may expect their accounts will be put into suit.

Philadelphia and Pittsburgh MAILS.

PROPOSALS will be received at the General Post Office until the 31st day of March next, inclusively, for carrying the Mails of the United States between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, the times of arrival and departure to be as follow :—

Receive the Mail at Philadelphia every Saturday at half past eleven o'clock in the forenoon and deliver it at Pittsburgh every Friday at noon.

Returning, receive the mail at Pittsburgh every Friday at five o'clock in the afternoon, and deliver it at Philadelphia the next Friday at noon.

Note 1. The contract will be made to commence on the 18th day of April next, and continue in force until the 1st day of April 1799.

Note 2. Should the hours of receiving and delivering the mail be found inconvenient to the public, the Post Master General may at any time change them, provided that if such changes should prove injurious to the contractors, they shall not be made without an adequate compensation previously stipulated.

Note 3. For every hour's delay in delivering the mail at Pittsburgh and Philadelphia after the times prescribed the contractor shall forfeit one dollar. And no excuses to save a forfeiture for delays shall be admitted, unless reasonable proof be produced to the Post Master General, that the delays were occasioned by the impassibility of rivers.

Note 4. The contractors shall be responsible for the fidelity of the persons, to whom they entrust the mails.

General Post Office, Philadelphia, January 29, 1795.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber on the great road leading from Washington to Parkinson's ferry, six miles distant from the former, a two year old heifer, having the left ear cropt, and a slit in the right, also a yearling heifer cropt in the right ear and a slit in the left, and a yearling steer, having a swallow fork in the right ear. The owners by proving property and paying charges may have them again.

JOS. IRON.

January 26, 1795.

A large assortment of
BOULTING CLOTHS,
of a superior quality, to be sold on the lowest terms by the subscriber, at his store in Mercersburgh.

ROBERT PARKER.

December 25, 1794.

NOTICE.

THE partnership of Jacob Bowman and Co. being dissolved on the 24th instant, all those who have any demands against said firm are desired to bring them in, and those who are indebted are earnestly requested to make payment without delay to the subscriber.

JACOB BOWMAN.

Brownsville, 26th Jan. 1795.

JACOB BOWMAN,

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he is now opening and daily expects a large and general assortment of WET and DRY GOODS, suitable to the present and ensuing season, which he will dispose of on the very lowest terms for cash, and approved country produce.

Brownsville, Jan. 26, 1795.

FRANCIS BRYAN & Co.

Have a quantity of
Sugar Kettles,
and other Castings for sale, and also bar-iron.

Mouth of Jacob's creek,
February 2, 1795.

TO BE LET,

And may be entered upon the first of April next.

TWO Plantations in Allegheny county, one adjoining land of John Finley, Esq. and Two Plantations in Washington county, with good improvements on each. For terms apply to the subscriber on the waters of Peter's creek.

JOHN WALLACE.

February 13, 1795.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Simmrall deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate are requested to bring them forward properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN SIMMRALL,]
ALEX. SIMMRALL,] Administrs.

February 12, 1795.

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED away from the subscriber on the 15th of October last, a bay Horse, abut 12 years old, about 14 hands high, very heavy made, a good deal saddle marked, trots and paces. Whoever takes up said horse and bring, him to Henry Brian's mill, or to the subscriber shall have the above reward with reasonable charges paid by

RUEL REED.

Came to the house of the subscriber on the 2d inst. a red Cow, with a white face and two black spots on each side of her mouth, with a white belly and both hind feet white just above the hoof. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. The said cow had a calf the night she came to the subscriber's.

JOHN M'NEAL.

Pitt. Feb. 9, 1795.

Lewis Bond & Co.

Have just received and are now opening at their store opposite Pittsburgh, and at John M'Kee's, mouth of Yough, a large and general assortment of

Dry Goods and Groceries,
which they will sell low for cash or country produce.

February 6, 1795.

WILLIAM CHRISTY,

Has just received a few pieces of plain, grey, elastic, stripe and blue
Coatings, Forest Cloths,
Flannels, large Rose Blankets, &c. &c. which he will sell for Cash or Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, February 6, 1795.

Joseph Patterson, & Co.

HAVE *just received a large assortment of MERCHANDIZE, which they will sell on moderate terms for cash or country produce.*

He also wishes to inform the public that he has a Nail Manufactory, where they may be supplied with Nails of all sizes. A few good Nailors will meet with encouragement by applying to the subscriber.

Pittsburgh, January 15, 1794.

All persons indebted to the subscriber are desired to take notice, that his books are lodged with William Meetkerke, Esq. in the town of Washington, who is authorised to settle all his accounts.

A. BAIRD.

February 6, 1795.

WHEREAS I have purchased a still of about 100 gallons from a certain Thomas M'Comes, who then had it at work on the place of Mr. Feagly near Mingo creek meeting house, about the first of November last, and whereas the said still was forfeited to the United States before the said purchase, unknown to me, I take this method of forwarning all persons from taking an assignment on three notes given by me to him, two of them for twenty pounds each, the other for five pounds, due in April, as I am determined not to pay them until the demands against them are satisfied, or I am compelled by law.

ANDREW BOGGS.

Washington county,
Feb. 2, 1795.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, Dec. 9.

Addresses to parliament, recommending a peace as speedily as it can be made, consistently with the honor of the British empire, are expected from every quarter of the kingdom, immediately on the meeting of parliament. We can say with certainty that such an address is prepared and ready to be presented from the opulent and respectable city of Liverpool.

The towns of Glasgow and Paisley will certainly renew the petitions which they have formerly addressed to parliament on this subject, and those of Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, &c. which have for some time exported nothing but manufactures, will not be slow, we trust, in following this wise example.

The London Gazette of Saturday contains no less than 55 promotions in consequence of the death of officers serving in the West Indies; and yet forms but a small part of the melancholy catalogue of those who have been victims to the ravages of the fever so fatal to the whole army.

December 8.

Two members of the committee of public safety, Treihard and Eschasseraux, have set out for the frontiers of Spain, for the purpose, it is said, of opening a negociation of peace.

The letters from Italy mention that the Archduke is at Milan; that General Wallis is leaving the army which is to make a retrograde movement; forty five baggage waggons and parts of the hospitals have already been sent away. All the Italian Gazettes speak in positive terms of an intended invasion of Great Britain or Ireland by the French.

December 10.

There is great reason to fear that the Sheerness, of 44 guns, Admiral Harvey, is lost on the coast of Holland.

December 12.

The fate of the emigrants at Guadaloupe under General Graham has been extremely dreadful. In his capitulation the French would only allow him one covered boar, capable of containing only twenty-five men, but into which four others crept. The remainder there is every reason to fear have been all put to death.

The loan contracted for with the Ministers by Mr. Boyd & his Friends, is the greatest money negociation that ever took place, in this or any other country, at one time—being no less than twenty four millions sterling; whereof, eighteen for England, and six for the Emperor.

Dec. 15.

Advices from Copenhagen state, that Baron Stael has set out for Switzerland, for the purpose of entering into a pacific negociation with the French commissioners, on behalf of the Germanic Empire.

The insurrection in South Prussia is far from being entirely quelled, and the Prussian troops find it almost impossible to draw the insurgents from their hiding places; their reduction will of course prove as difficult as that of the Royalists of La Vendee.

From the SUN, of December 5.

When the last accounts from the army came away, the Austrians were expected to make to secure completely the left wing of the Duke of York's army, with a body of 30 000 men.

There are a vast number of sick in the French hospitals, and we are sorry to say, in ours likewise, from the great quantity of rain which has lately fallen.

Accounts had reached Arnheim, from Mayence, stating that nine weeks provisions had just been thrown into the place, and that no apprehension was entertained for its safety.

Some French troops have crossed the Moselle, and were supposed to have moved towards Bacharach, upon the Rhine; but as the Austrians are strong in that quarter, it is not imagined they can proceed far.

An account had reached our army, from the army on the Rhine, that the Jacobins had been completely subdued at Paris, and that Moderatism prevailed. The account adds, that the Jacobins were dispersed without any disturbance.

...Parliament, [illegible] Doctor of Physick, [illegible] a Frenchman. The following is the account given of the affair:

"The young Physician had long [illegible] the project of liberating La Fayette; with this view, he had passed some time at Vienna, where he purchased to Olmutz with a travelling carriage and two very fine saddle horses. By means of the connections he had formed at Vienna, he obtained permission to see M. de la Fayette, whose health was impaired by long imprisonment. He declared that air was absolutely necessary, and proposed that la Fayette should be allowed to go into a carriage, accompanied by his friend, La Tour Maubourg, under the guard of an officer. This was granted. At the hour appointed, Bollman went on horse back to the gate of the Castle; La Fayette and La Tour Maubourg, with an officer of the guard, went with Bollman into a carriage, took an airing and returned: Bollman mounted his horse at the gate of the Castle, and went away. These airings were several times repeated, until the prisoners and the Physician had gained the entire confidence of the officer, who consented, one fine afternoon, to their taking an airing on foot. Bollman sent away the carriage, and ordered his servant to follow him with two saddle horses. Having got to a little distance, he and his servant seized and bound the officer. La Fayette and La Tour Maubourg mounted the two horses, and received a purse of money, with which Bollman was provided. He told them of a place where they would find a post chaise. He and his servant took another road where he had also a carriage in waiting.

As soon as the escape was known, requisitorial letters were dispatched to stop the fugitives. We hear, however, that La Fayette and La Tour Maubourg have got to a place of safety; but Dr. Bollman was taken on the confines of Silesia, and conducted to one of the fortresses there."

American Affairs.

NEW-YORK Feb. 3

The certainty of a continuation of peace in America has had a visible effect on American stocks; the thermometer by which is measured mercantile confidence in the credit of a country. The rise or fall of stocks is otherwise of little consequence to the public, than as a criterion of this confidence.

It must however afford great satisfaction to all the friends of humanity, that we are once more delivered from the impending dangers of war, that scourge of nations, and most desolating calamity that can befall society. Individuals, thoughtless of consequences, and indulging a nice sense of honor, may suppose that war is a mere national pastime; a frolick, in which bruises are indeed given and received; but a frolic in which great qualities are displayed and honor secured by prowess and triumph.

The real statesman calculates differently. He sees war in the light of fire, famine, pestilence, murder, and robbery united: he sees in war all the restraint of law and civilization removed—all the savage passions, anger, revenge, hatred cruelty, let loose to impel man to rob, plunder and butcher his fellow-man. He sees towns sacked—men, women and children, driven naked and breadless into the wide world;—farms over-run and laid waste—property, the fruits of labour and economy, squeezed from one human being, to pay, feed and clothe another, till plunging his bayonet in the bosom of his fellow creature, whom he never before saw, and who never injured him even in thought.—He sees the mild dominion of Law and Justice bowl before the iron rod of a military and lawless despotism—he sees the soft forgiving virtues of peace and good neighbourhood give place to the rancour of party, the thirst ...reviving bigotry of political faction—he sees morals grow corrupt and licentious—and fair trade converted into the nefarious practice of private fraud and public peculation—he sees churches converted into hospitals and prisons—and well cultivated fields, into barren camps or specious tombs.

Let us calmly view this scene and ask; where is the American, whose gratitude to France whose sense of national honor, or whose love of revenge, would have impelled him into a war, without first attempting to maintain peace, even at the expence of a million or two of dollars? Where is the man who will dare to arraign the policy of negociation? Even were the losses of our merchants ultimately to fall on the United States; still if negociation has secured peace to the country and a guarantee against further insults and robbery; the question of policy would be decided in favour of the measures of our Executive. A single year's war would have cost us five times the sum, and PEACE would have rested on the final adjustment of difference between the belligerant powers in Europe; perhaps five or ten years hence.

Situated as these states are, our interest requires us to hold ourselves as detached as possible from the contentions of European powers. No speculative theories of government, no prospect of ameliorating the condition of foriegn nations by the sword, can justify our taking part in their hostilities. The counsellors of America, who shall engage in war, from any motive, but the absolute and unavoidable necessity of self defence, will deserve the displeasure of all good citizens, and be numbered among the enemies of our happiness.

In one instance the committee of General Safety in Paris have executed the Decree of the Convention concerning the Clubs. They have taken into custody the President and Secretaries of the Electoral Club, for signing a resolution in a collective name, and put their papers under seal. On report of this measure, the Convention approved of it. Paris, at the date of the last accounts, was quiet; and the despotism of individuals, who had assumed the exercise of power without authority, was falling before the exertions of the Convention.

The army of the Prince of Conde, now in the pay of Great Britain, is said to amount to 5000 men. The Prince has sent an offer to England to negociate for its augmentation to trible that number, the men to be recruited in Germany and Switzerland: England pays all.

In Holland a stamp duty is laid, in imitation of that in England, as a resource of government in these impoverishing times.

Prince Hohenlohe has notified that 20,000 Prussians troops were about marching to their own country through Saxony.

PHILADELPHIA, February 3.

Extract of a letter received from a respectable House in London, dated 20th and 22d Nov. 1794.

"The treaty with Mr. Jay was signed yesterday, and we hope it is such as will place the intercourse between the two countries on a solid basis.

"Respecting the treaty just concluded with Mr. Jay, we do not vouch for their authenticity, but believe they will be found at least as much so as any you may receive by this conveyance, and which will, at least, relieve your anxiety from the apprehensions of a war with this country, & will serve till you shall receive from your own government the treaty at large, which

...delivered up to ... June 1796, allowing ... for unavoidable ... which time they are ... passage of the ... with their effects. ... ported from one into ... try shall be liable to ... as may be payable at ... ther. That felons ... ding from either ... shall not be sheltered ... be given up; that ... merica shall have ... firsted) privileges ... West-Indies; that ... be appointed ... the recovery of ... so far as we have ... the seems have ... tisfaction to all we have ... them, and we sincerely ... treaty may prove the ... most perfect harmony ... friendship between ... and that they may not be ... by considerations ... of either."

February ...

A London paper of ... has the following ...

A certain General (... birth an American, who ... French armies, under ... has since resigned, having ... Amsterdam, with an intention ... bark for America, was put under ... by order of the magistrates ... his arrival.

Letters from London by the ... beth, arrived at New York, ... that Mr. Adams, minister of the ... ted States to the United ... rived at the Hague the 5th ... when he delivered his ... and was recognized in his ... racter, by their High Mightinesses the ... States General—after ... his audience of the Stadtholder, ... since arrived at Amsterdam.

From a London Paper ...

General Kosciusko is ... his wounds; when he is ... covered, it is said, that he ... go a trial.

He was arrived, together with ... other Polish Generals, at ...

The Regency of Utrecht ... lished a proclamation, ... a new corps is to be raised ... vince, to be in the pay of ... tain.

By a vessel arrived at ... ters are received in this city ... Orleans, containing ... a considerable part of the ... destroyed by a dreadful ... that broke out on the ... the most improved and opulent ... that city, which experienced ... lamity but a few years ago. ... posed that 400 buildings, ... magazine of powder, have been ... sumed by this last disaster.

Extract of a letter from ... dated February 3 ...

"There is nothing new ... present but the following ... have just received from the ... house.—That there are ... the Chesapeake two French ... battle ships and three frigates ... they have on board an ... from the National Convention ... United States; and it is reported ... has with him a New Treaty ... France and America. As several ... glish ships of war have been ... cruizing off our coasts, probably ... French fleet may fall in with ... in that case, we may expect to ... hear of an engagement.

We are informed from an ... tic source that the bill ... Morocco, vessels is highly ... that there is no longer any ... to the shipping of the United ... from the cruizers of that ...

By the laſt accounts from London we find that not only HARDY but TOOKE and THELWALL have been acquitted and the proſecution againſt their fellow ſufferers dropt. The Britiſh adminiſtration muſt have experienced that they only ſtrengthened oppoſition by their endeavours to cruſh it.

Accounts were yeſterday received of the capture of four American veſſels by Bermudian privateers.

Extract of a letter from a very reſpectable houſe in London, to his friend in this country, dated the 6th December, 1794.

"The treaty has actually been ſigned between the United States and Great-Britain, and publiſhed in our Gazettes—in conſequence thereof the price of American ſtock has riſen very conſiderably, particularly Bank Stock, which is at *one hundred and twenty four pounds ſterling a ſhare*, dividend to the purchaſer."

Pittſburgh, February 21.

The Preſident of the United States has appointed, by the advice and conſent of the Senate, OLIVER WOLCOTT, jun. Eſq. Secretary of the Treaſury of the United States, in the room of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Eſq. reſigned.

Court of Niſi Prius will be held by the Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennſylvania, the enſuing ſpring and ſummer as follows:

By Chief Juſtice M'Kean & Yates,

In Bedford county,	27 April.
Weſtmoreland,	4 May.
Allegheny,	11 May.
Waſhington,	13 May.
Fayette,	25 May.
Franklin,	2 June.

By Judge Shippen & Smith.

In Berks county,	27 April.
Mifflin,	4 May.
Huntingdon,	11 May.
Northumberland,	18 May.
Luzerne,	26 May.

A Court of Niſi Prius will be held in Northampton county on 22 June.

For the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

Mr. Printer,

THE election is now over, and paſſion, which too often (for the honor of republican governments) diſtracts and governs the public mind, on the days of election, is again ſuffered to ſleep in ſilence; but yet a little, when a future election approaches, the buſy tribe of electioneerers, will again awake the drowſy monſter, and bewilder the public mind, with the fouleſt calumny, to ſerve their purpoſes, even though the faireſt character and trueſt patriot, ſhould become the ſacrifice. In the buſy and intereſting ſcenes of tumult, incident to popular meetings, modeſt truth is often overlooked, or diſregarded, when the brazen front of falſhood bears down every oppoſition and ſeizes by fraud the ſuffrage of the people. Now perhaps (when our paſſions have been fully ſatiated, reaſon again may have aſſumed her empire, and will perform her office, I therefore have choſen this period, to publiſh a few, though probably indigeſted, thoughts, on the nature of the duty of electors.

On the days of election, the people exerciſe the ſovereign power, and commit to a few individuals, the greateſt truſt that one man can beſtow upon another, *the right of making laws obligatory upon them.* The exerciſe of the ſovereign power by the people (in the delegation of this right) is the corner ſtone of our great political ſyſtem; which if removed or diſreſpected, the fabric will ſoon fall into ruin, for it is immaterial whether this power be diſregarded in the formation of our conſtitution, or abuſed and diſreſpected on the days of election: the depravation of manners will inevitably produce the ſame effect, as the total want of the power. The people therefore of a republic, ought well to underſtand their conſequence in the government, and exerciſe their power with cautious deliberation, and in perfect ſobriety. Deſtroy the purity of elections, and a republican government is a ſhadow, a name without a ſubſtance, a form without the power. Purity of elections is the foundation of virtue, and a pledge of the fidelity of our repreſentatives; contaminate the ſource, the ſtream will alſo become impure, for how can we expect a repreſentation of our wants (unleſs it be the want of virtue) when our paſſions and prejudices are only conſulted, on the days of election. We call a king a tyrant, and a monſter, who exerciſes the ſovereign power, only to pleaſe his fancy, humour his caprice, or ſatiate his enmity; that great power, we readily concede, ſhould only be exerciſed under the government of ſober reaſon, uninfluenced by paſſion, prejudice or whim, yet ſo contradictory is the opinion and conduct of electors, that however they abuſe, and even oppoſe the capricious mandates of a tyrant, they nevertheleſs forget and abandon all their theoretical principles, at the very time they ſhould be uſed, and act, on the days of election, under the ſovereign controul of paſſion. What inducement is there, therefore, for virtuous men to qualify themſelves to ſerve the people, when caprice governs their conduct and directs their votes? Surely none. Ambitious and deſigning men will only addreſs, and foment their paſſions, finding that the eaſieſt and ſureſt route to office, when the modeſt and deſerving man, will retire from public notice and bewail in private, his diſhoneſt country. If the people would reaſon with calmneſs, on the characters and qualifications of the candidates for public favor and vote without prejudice, for the candidate beſt qualified to ſerve them, they would at once put an end to the electioneering tribe, and with them to much calumny and diſſatisfaction. We all reprobate an elector who would receive ſpirituous liquor as the price of his vote, and what better is he who votes under the government of paſſion, both proſtitute the original deſign, and men are uſually as much intoxicated by paſſion, as by ſpirituous liquor, both alike unfit their ſubject, for the diſcharge of his duty, in the one caſe he humours the whim of an inebriated man, and in the other he perhaps gratifies his malice at the expence of a good conſcience. There is a great difference between the right, and power, to do any thing; an elector is as much bound in conſcience, to vote for the beſt candidate propoſed as to give ſomething to relieve the diſtreſs of the unfortunate, he has the ſame power to refuſe relief to the indigent, as he has to withhold his vote from the beſt qualified candidate, but in the ſenſe I take it, he has not a right to do either, but is accountable in the court of conſcience, for the violation of his duty in both caſes. The diſpoſing of our votes, on improper principles, is no leſs a violation of our duty to ourſelves, and a greater departure from that which we owe to the community, than a ſimple breach of the laws of charity; the injury in the one caſe affects only ourſelves, and perhaps the lot of an unfortunate individual, in the other its baneful influence embraces the whole community; and ſaps the baſis of republican governments;—the great duty which as citizens, we owe to the community, we diſcharge or violate on the days of election, and I think it is evident, that the beſt qualified candidate has a right to the ſuffrages of the people, that is, what is uſually termed an imperfect right, which is altogether as obligatory on the voter, as a perfect right, only that in the latter caſe force may be uſed to compel the obſervance of our duty, in the former it muſt be voluntary. If this be true, the right to vote for an improper candidate, is founded on no better principle, than the right to rob on the highway, and it is a proſtitution of the word, right, to apply it to either caſe, it is the improper exerciſe of a neceſſary power.

In our government every error, if of long continuance, muſt have its ſource in the people, they can change their repreſentation, and with it, change the meaſures of government; but every change ſhould be directed by reaſon, for ſo long as the people can be governed by a name, or influenced by paſſion, the deſigning knave will uſe them for his purpoſes, and abuſe his truſt. Let ſober reaſon govern the people, we ſhall then ſee virtuous men, ſtudious to qualify themſelves for their ſervice, and anxious to remove their complaints. May I indulge the pleaſing idea, that the happy time faſt approaches, when I ſhall ſee our legiſlative bodies compoſed of ſages and patriots, inſtead of electioneering jockies, who plume themſelves on deluding a credulous people.

AGRICOLA.

Waſhington, Feb. 13, 1795.

Allegheny County, ſſ.

Liſt of cauſes to be tried at March Term, 1795.

Michael Rincer	*vs*	*John Dehuff*
William Elliot	*vs*	*Andrew M'Kinley*
William Turnbull	*vs*	*Iſaac Craig*
Leſſee of John Montgomery	*vs*	*Jas. Snodgraſs*
William Wilſon	*vs*	*John Canon*
John Reardon	*vs*	*Robert Craighead*
Commonwealth	*vs*	*William M'Clure*
Edward Stevenſon	*vs*	*John Bril*
John Dunlap	*vs*	*Aaron Work*
Leſſee of P. Roleter	*vs*	*David Hannah*
Leſſee of R. Antis	*vs*	*David Hannah*
Leſſee of James Snodgraſs	*vs*	*Alexander Swan*
William Amberſon	*vs*	*Samuel Jackſon*
Leſſee of James Hamilton	*vs*	*Andw. M'Cullogh*
George Adams	*vs*	*Roderick M'Kinny*
William Wuſthoff	*vs*	*Thomſon & M'Conel*
James Briſon	*vs*	*David Sutton*
Jacob Bugher	*vs*	*Joſiah Tannehill*
Thomas Moore	*vs*	*Same*
Patrick Thornton	*vs*	*Same*
John Cardenas	*vs*	*Same*
Dennis Faris	*vs*	*Marcus Huling*
Andrew Watſon	*vs*	*Joſeph Ingleman*
William Wuſthoff	*vs*	*James M'Call*
Jacob Belzhover	*vs*	*Thomas Greer*
Wm. Whiteman	*vs*	*Robert Hamilton*
James Huſton	*vs*	*Exrs. of D Duncan*
John Garey for the uſe of P. Tiernan	*vs*	*George M'Cully's Adminiſtrators*
James Lowry	*vs*	*Wm. Beer.*
Conrad Winbiddle	*vs*	*John Fiſher*
James Huſton	*vs*	*John M'Kee.*

TO LITTLE LOUIS CAPET,

on his being put an apprentice to a cobler.

BY PETER PINDER, Eſq.

I Give thee joy thou lucky blade,
That France has put thee to a trade—
It was a very prudent thought:
Now Wilt thou good for ſomething be,
But had'ſt thou been a King, doſt ſee,
Thou really had'ſt been good for nought.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL thoſe who have not paid the arrearages of duties due on their ſtills, that unleſs a ſpeedy payment, the collectors of the fourth ſurvey will be under the neceſſity of taking the ſteps of the law to recover the ſame. Retailers of wine, or foreign diſtilled ſpirits are notified that unleſs they apply at the office of inſpection in their reſpective counties and take out licence, ſuits will be commenced for the fines.

BENJAMIN WELLS,
JOHN WELLS,
JOHN WEBSTER,
WM. MEETKERKE,
ROBERT JOHNSON,
} Collectors

February 17, 1795.

A Wet Nurſe with a freſh breaſt of milk proper for a infant now juſt four weeks old, wanted on liberal wages. Enquire of

ALEX. ADDISON.

Waſhington, Feb. 21, 1795.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber purchaſed 200 acres of land, more or leſs, in Armſtrong townſhip, Weſtmoreland county, from a certain James Scott, of Mount pleaſant townſhip, county aforeſaid, and gave him ſeven notes, viz. one for twelve pounds payable in March 1793, one for ten pounds payable in March 1796, one for ten pounds payable in March 1797, one for ten pounds in March 1798, one for ten pounds payable in March 1799, one payable in March 1800, and one payable in March 1801. And whereas the ſaid Scott cannot make me a ſufficient title for ſaid land, I forwarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment of ſaid notes as I am determined not to pay them until a good title be made me by ſaid James Scott.

JAMES CANNON.

February 17, 1795.

I AM ſpecially directed to notify the owners and poſſeſſors of ſtills within the county of Waſhington, in the fourth ſurvey of the diſtrict of Pennſylvania who are charged with arrearages due on their ſtills to the laſt day of June laſt, (and have not paid the ſame) that the names of the delinquents will be returned to the deputy attorney for the diſtrict in order that he may have time ſufficient to cauſe proceſſes to be iſſued againſt them and ſerved returnable to the next term, who do not immediately comply and make payment either at the office of inſpection within the county in ſpecie or by delivering whiſkey to the inſpector of the ſurvey at Pittſburgh.—All the reſt of the counties within the ſurvey having nearly diſcharged the amount of their quotas without compulſion.

WILLIAM MEETKERKE,
Collector of the Revenue, for the 2d diviſion of the 4th Survey, Diſtrict of Pennſylvania.

Waſhington, Feb. 16, 1795.

LAST NOTICE

ALL perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber are deſired to come in and pay off their reſpective balances before the firſt day of March next, otherwiſe they may expect their accounts will be put into ſuit.

WILLIAM HERD.

Feb. 20 1795.

Came to the plantation where the ſubſcriber now lives, on Grant's Hill, one mile from Pittſburgh, a black and white Cow, with a ſplit in the right ear. The owner is deſired to come, prove property pay charges and take her away.

John Buchanan.

Feb. 18, 1795.

Elizabeth Town Farm to be Let, and entered upon the first day of April next.

THE same joins the town, and lays on the Monongahela upwards of a mile, has a dwelling house, &c. on it, and more than 50 acres of clear land under fence, most of which is rich bottom. A grist mill is now erecting on a detached part of the same, and will be going next spring or summer. The proprietor wishes more land cleared, which may be easily done, and for which a liberal price will be given.

It would be superfluous to mention, all the advantages peculiar to this farm, shall only say, that the goodness of its hill, convenience to the water, grist and saw mill, and town rapidly improving, is sufficient to recommend it to the notice of a farmer, who can avail himself of the advantages of soil and situation.

The Catholic House, in said town, with Ferry annexed, will be let and may be entered upon at the same time. The house is two and an half stories high, three rooms on a floor, having garret and bar room, with stable and garden annexed. There is not a place on this side the mountains, now unoccupied, better situated, or would command more cash than the said house and ferry if well kept. Those, therefore, who are of an obliging cast, and can keep a good house of accommodation, will undoubtedly promote their interest in possessing the same.

The terms of both Farm and Tavern will be easy, and made known by enquiring at Elizabeth town, on application by word or letter.

S. BAYARD, Proprietor.

January 21, 1795.

TO BE LET,

For such a term of years as may be agreed on, and possession given the first of April next, that well known TAVERN, the sign of the

B E A R,

In PITTSBURGH.

FOR the information of those who are unacquainted with its situation, it may not be amiss to inform them that perhaps it is not inferior, if not superior, to any stand in the western country. The house is 46 by 32 feet with a large hall and four rooms on the first floor, the upper story is divided into convenient rooms, one of which is 32 feet by 17, a good garret, and an excellent cellar under the whole house, divided by a partition in the middle, a good kitchen, with a room above for servants to lodge; a large piazza well floored in, which is an excellent draw-well, that in the dryest season produces a sufficiency of water. The stables is in compleat order, 50 by 25 feet, well finished with stalls, the loft will contain upwards of 15 tons hay, there is also a large yard well paved, with a horse shed therein 60 feet long, and a garden adjoining, in good order; there is also seven lots of ground convenient, four of them in red clover, all very rich and under good fence, which will be also if required.

If the above stand would not suit any person but a man of credit and money, none other need apply. A considerable quantity of funiture will be for sale. For terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.

JOHN M'MASTERS.

Pittsburgh, January 22. 1795.

HARVEY HETH,

HAS just received and now opening on the Monongahela, near camp, a large and general assortment of *DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE*, which will be sold at the most reduced prices for cash or country produce.

January 7, 1795.

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§§§ The Printer having frequently requested those in arrears for the *Pittsburgh Gazette* to make payment, without effect, he had determined to proceed in collecting the sums due in the most summary and effectual manner—but, being desirous of preventing trouble and expence, he is induced to give a further time, in hopes that those who are disposed to discharge their engagements will do so. He therefore gives to the 17th of March next; after which time all accounts of more than one year's standing, will be put in a way of speedy recovery. The sums individually due are trifling, but in the aggregate of importance to him, and as he has no other resource to defray the expences attendant on publishing a Gazette, &c. he flatters himself no candid person will reflect on his conduct.

Produce will be received, if delivered to *Col. Canon, Canonsburgh*; *Capt. Henry Rankin, Racoon*, or *John Henderson, Esq. Mingo Bottom*; and if any should chuse to pay cash, they may leave it with the above named gentlemen, or with *William Meetkerke, Esq. Washington*; *William M'Kinley, Esq. West Liberty*; and produce or cash will be received at the *Printing Office, Pittsburgh*. Those subscribers on the route lately rode by *Isaac Pearce*, will pay him to the first of January, 1795. It is expected he will call on them in the course of a week or two.

The Printer returns his grateful thanks to those subscribers whose punctuality in paying has enabled him to continue the publication of the Gazette, and with pleasure mentions, that the PRINTING TYPE he expected at Philadelphia, is arrived there; and flatters himself that in the course of a few weeks he will be enabled to present the Pittsburgh Gazette to the public in an entire new letter, of a small size, and assures them, that his endeavors shall not be wanting to make it useful and entertaining.

JOHN SCULL.

Printing Office, Pittsburgh,
January 27, 1795.

John & Samuel Colhoun,

HAVE *just received a fresh assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, which are now opening at their Store in Market street, near the Old Market, and will be sold on the lowest terms for cash, oats, whiskey, beeswax, and tallow.*

Those indebted to the said firm are requested to settle and pay their accounts, notes, &c. before the first of February —otherwise they may expect no further indulgence.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 21, 1795.

TO BE SOLD AT

JOHN MARIE's

Dwelling House, the following Articles, which he will sell reasonable.

BEST Coniac Brandy,
Best Jamaica spirits and shrub,
Madeira wine,
Loaf and brown sugar,
Coffee and Chocolate.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 7, 1795.

JOHN IRWIN,

Has just received and is opening at his Store, a neat & general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

which he will dispose of on reasonable terms.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 18, 1794.

ISAAC GREGG,

Has just opened a fresh supply of

MERCHANDIZE,

which he will dispose of on reasonable terms.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 28, 1794.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY *on the first instant, from the subscriber living in Ohio county, near Whelen, a Negro Man named FRANK, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, stout and strong made, and not very black, has a remarkable scar near the middle of his breast, occasioned by a burn, has also a scar on one of his ankle bones on the inside, occasioned by the cut of an axe; had on and took with him a good fur hat, high crowned, an old regimental coat, blue and red, light blue linsey trowsers, but I expect he has other cloaths that I can not describe He can read and write some, and perhaps may attempt to forge a pass.——Whoever takes takes up and secures said Negro so that the subscriber may get him again shall receive the above reward.*

ROBERT WOODS.

January 6, 1795.

TO BE SOLD,

For Cash only.

A likely Negro Man, 19 years old, understands the farming business, and drives a team well—also, a Negro woman, aged 25 years, with a female child two years old. The two Negroes understand their business as well as any of their colour in the county. For terms apply to the subscriber living in Ohio county, near West Liberty.

DAVID CHAMBERS.

December 7, 1795.

THE *subscriber, next door to Wilsons Ferry, has received a neat assortment of GOODS calculated for the season, which he will sell on reasonable terms for Cash, or Country Produce. He has also for sale the best assortment of INDIAN GOODS which has appeared at this place for many years, which he will dispose of* cheap *for Cash or good Peltry.*

JAMES G. HERON.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 22, 1794.

WILLIAM WILSON,

Has just received a fresh assortment of

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES,

which are now opening at his store in Water street, and he will sell them on the lowest terms for cash, country produce, deer skins, & all kinds of furs.

Pittsburgh. Dec: 25, 1794.

JEREMIAH BARKER,

HAS just received, and is now opening for sale, a large and general assortment of *MERCHANDIZE* —which he is obliged to sell low in order to raise money to pay carriages.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 7, 1795.

NOTICE.

THE partnership of CLARKE and COOKE, of Washington, having dissolved by mutual consent on the eighth day of October last, this is therefore to inform those having unsettled accounts with said firm to produce them for settlement, and those in arrears are desired to pay off their respective balances to Samuel Clarke, at his store formerly occupied by Clarke and Cooke, who is authorised to settle the partnership accounts and who presumes greater indulgence cannot be expected by any honest man than they have already experienced.

SAMUEL CLARKE.

N. B. Samuel Clarke continues his store as usual, and in addition intends keeping constantly on hand a regular and well assorted supply of CASTINGS.

Washington, Dec. 25, 1794.

A generous price in Cash will be given for a good Milk COW. One with a calf will be preferred. — Enquire of the Printer.

January 20, 1795.

Apprentices Indentures for sale at this Office.

A NEW

Abner & Jesse

HAVE *just opened a* ral *Assortment of* GROCERIES, QUEE HARDWARE, *in the* by Mr. James Horner, they are determined to sell reduced prices for cash duce.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 11,

Public Notice

THE *partnership of* E ingham *being this* mutual consent, all per said partnership are re payment to Adamson T who is hereby fully auth said accounts and give d same. The stock of said on hand, will be sold at the Earl on the 23d day of this public vendue. The terms of sale maee known, and attendance W. Earl and A. Tannehill, WILLIAM EARL JOHN BUCKINGHAM.

Pittsburgh, January 1, 1795.

A NEW TOWN

IS laid out by the subscriber on the spot known for many years past by the name of M'Kees ferry. The ground intended for the Town is delightfully situated on a fine level point at the junction of the Monongahela & Youghiogeny rivers about fifteen miles above Pittsburgh by water, and twelve only by land. The plan on which the Town is to be improved consists of upwards of 200 lots of 60 feet front and 120 deep; each lot having the advantage of a street and an alley 20 feet wide, for the convenience of stables &c. The principal streets are eighty feet wide, the others sixty. Near the center of the Town is a large area or square intended for a market house. Forty eight of the lots front the two rivers Monongahela and Youghiogeny. Four lots will be given by the subscriber for the use of a place of worship and a seminary of learning.

The situation of this place is so well known in the Western Country that it needs no encomium, that can be given it but for the information of those persons below the mountains who may wish to become purchasers it may be necessary to premise, that its situation is one of the best in the western country for trade and commerce, having the advantage of the two rivers Monongahela and Youghiogeny flowing under its banks, being near several grist and saw mills, close to what is called the Forks of Youghiogeny settlement which is indisputably the richest that we have it is at least 15 miles nearer to Philadelphia than Pittsburgh is, it has public roads laid out from it in different directions.

The price of each lot is to be 20 dollars, and one dollar ground rent to be paid annually. To avoid disputes the lot every purchaser is to possess is to be decided by a Lottery, which will be held on the spot on the 1st day of April next. Each purchaser at the time of receiving his ticket is to pay ten dollars, and the balance when he draws his number and gets his deed. The majority of purchasers present at the drawing are to choose the persons who shall draw the tickets, which persons shall point out the four lots to be appropriated to public use, prior to the drawing.

Tickets to be had of John [illegible] mercht. Pittsburgh; Andrew Swearingen Esqr. Washington; Robt. Taylor Esqr. Greensburgh, James Wallace Esqr. Carlisle, Peter Whiteside mercht. Mercersburgh and of the subscriber on the premises.

JOHN [illegible]

N. B. A plan of the town with proposals annexed, may be seen at any of the above places.

February 5, 1795.